

STOP BREEDING THE HOUSE FLIES

Go at the Root of the
Trouble and Prevent
Breeding

HOW TO POISON THE PESTS

House Flies Do Not Usually Fly Over
a Few Hundred Yards From Their
Breeding Places, and it is There-
fore Not Impossible to Do Away
With Them.

The people of West Raleigh held a meeting last week to organize a Fight-the-Flies Club. They have studied the danger to health in these pests and had the privilege of hearing an address by Dr. R. I. Smith, Entomologist of the North Carolina State Experiment Station, who has given study and practical tests to the subject of the breeding of flies and also to the best way to poison flies. His address has borne fruit. In one place in West Raleigh, by the use of formaldehyde as suggested by Dr. Smith one and a half quarts of dead flies were picked up in a place where the flies were particularly bad.

Director C. B. Williams requested Dr. Smith to give a brief statement for the *News and Observer*, of how flies breed, how their breeding can be stopped and how people can end the fly evil by poisoning them. He has done so and his article is as follows:

Facts Concerning the House Fly.

To the Editor: There are several species of flies which are commonly found in houses, but over ninety-five per cent are the true house flies, which are not capable of biting. Another fly which is hard to distinguish from the house-fly and often found in houses is capable of biting like the horse flies. This one is known by the name, stable fly. There are also several greenish or bluish flies occasionally found in houses, and it is with all of these that we have to deal in attempting to mitigate the fly nuisance.

The life history of the common house-fly which does not differ materially from that of other flies is essentially as follows:

The eggs are laid on both horse and cow manure, from which fully ninety-five per cent of all flies have been proved to originate. Eggs are also placed on all kinds of refuse such as garbage piles, decaying food stuffs, meats or any filth. The eggs hatch in from one to twenty-four hours into small, active white maggots.

The maggot stage lasts only five days in warm weather. When grown the maggots are about one third inch long, pointed at the head and quite blunt at the other end. The maggot changes to a reddish brown pupa stage from which the adult fly eventually emerges.

The pupa stage lasts five days in hot weather. Thus, it is seen that the complete life cycle from egg to adult may be completed in ten or eleven days.

The generations during the summer may number fifteen or more.

Each house-fly lays about one hundred and twenty eggs and the progeny from one individual at the end of the fifth generation would, therefore, number over ten million, counting only one hundred eggs as an average.

There is only one real good method of lessening the number of house-flies, and that is to do away with the breeding places or prevent flies from breeding as they would without hindrance. Many things have been tried to kill house-fly maggots in manure. Chloride of lime is fairly successful when used in large quantities, but it is impracticable to follow this method under ordinary conditions. The best thing, therefore, is to have the stable manure hauled out and spread in the field at least once a week. In this way the maggots are killed and practically none have time to mature and those that mature in the field do not often return to the houses.

House-flies do not usually fly over a few hundred yards from their breeding places, so that it seems practicable, by united effort on the part of those interested, to do away with most of the house-flies in any community.

There are several successful fly poisons that can be bought in any

community and we have learned quite recently that formaldehyde is one of the best and cheapest poisons that can be used. This costs about fifty cents a pint and one tablespoonful in a cup full, one-half milk and one-half water is all that is necessary, and should be exposed in shallow plates. It is well to put a piece of bread in the plate. This poison is most successful if used in places where flies are very numerous, such as milk rooms, back porches where refuse is often placed, or around the kitchens.

When attempting to poison flies, it is best to use the poisons outside of the building as well as inside. Flies can often be poisoned by the hundred on porches where they are waiting to enter whenever the door is opened.

We will never succeed in greatly lessening the house-fly nuisance by simply poisoning or trapping the flies, but whenever people become interested enough to prevent flies breeding they will find that a little additional work toward killing off the flies by the use of poisons, sticky fly papers, traps, etc., will be well worth the trouble.

R. I. SMITH, Entomologist,
N. C. Experiment Station, West Raleigh.

SETTLING CUT-OVER LANDS.

The Hon. Joseph A. Brown, the thriving town of Chadbourn, and eastern North Carolina are getting a great deal of publicity, North and South, because of a recent editorial on the value of cut-over timber lands as a means of attracting settlers to the South. We had special reference to the long-leaf pine lands which have been exploited by saw mills till they have been stripped of timber and abandoned for other forest sections.

These lands are peculiar to eastern North Carolina and also to the Atlantic and Gulf coastal regions from North Carolina to Texas. Georgia has a great area of the kinds of lands referred to in the *Star's* editorial on the prosperous colony of Chadbourn, which was pointed to as an example of what could be done with the South's cut-over lands. The *Savannah News*, taking up the subject, discusses it in this editorial:

"North Carolina as well as Georgia has her 'Little Joe' Brown and North Carolina's 'Little Joe' also does things. A thing he has done to which we desire to call particular attention, because it affords a valuable object lesson to our own people, is his creation of a prosperous farming colony in a cut-over section of pine land that 20 years ago wasn't worth \$1 an acre with the timber off. 'Joe' Brown's farm colony is at Chadbourn, on the Atlantic Coast Line, in Columbus county, some 53 miles on this side of Wilmington. Twenty-odd years ago a big lumber concern got in there and cut down and then cut up all of the pine trees that were worth while. The lands were left bare of about everything except possibly grass enough for a rabbit to hide in. Then came along 'Little Joe' Brown, who had saved a few dollars from carrying daily a mail bag ten miles on his back. 'Little Joe' looked over the situation and reached the conclusion that the cut-over lands would make good farms. The climate and the drainage were perfect, and there occurred to his practical mind no good reason why there should not be fine farms where there had formerly been fine forests. So he invested—plunged—in the lands and started a campaign of publicity to induce settlers from the Middle West and the Northwest to come in and build homes.

"For five or six years 'Little Joe' had pretty hard work. At times he was hanging on by his eyebrows. But now his colony is one of the show places in agricultural North Carolina and its promoter is living on the shady side of Easy street. He is a State Senator and can draw his check with six figures after the dollar mark. The point we wish to emphasize is this: that these North Carolina cut-over pine lands are identical in character with the cut-over pine lands of South Georgia. The climate is the same, the natural drainage is the same. If the North Carolina colony finds it so profitable to grow onions, strawberries, cabbage, beans, peas, tomatoes, and corn on cut-over pine lands, why is not the same sort of thing possible in this section? There is only one conclusion to be drawn, and that is that we are not making the best of our opportunities. There are tens of thousands of acres of cut-over lands in South Georgia that would make as good farms as any in the country. These lands are now to be had at low cost. After a bit we shall have some of these 'Little Joes' to take hold and show us how to develop our resources. We hope that most of them will be native; but we shall welcome all in their coming."

TO SUPPORT A MISSIONARY.

St. Paul's M. E. Church at Goldsboro Sends Rev. W. A. Estes and Wife. Goldsboro, June 9.—Ever since Rev. Mr. Tuttle took charge of St. Paul's M. E. Church as pastor he has desired that the congregation support a missionary in the foreign field. On the second Sunday of last month, after a fitting sermon on the duty of the church in giving, the matter of receiving offerings for the support of a missionary was fully and clearly presented to the membership of the

church. Within a few minutes more than five hundred dollars was subscribed, and by the close of the Sunday school and evening services \$761.60 was secured. Then a special committee from the Baraca and Phila-thea classes continued for four days, and the amount rounded up \$1,100. The missionaries to be supported as the representatives of St. Paul's congregation in the foreign field are Rev. W. A. Estes and wife, and their place of service is Huchoru, China.

GREAT WESTERN FAIR.

Project to Hold it at Asheville Taking Root—Developments.

(Special to News and Observer.) Asheville, June 9.—The proposition to hold in Asheville this fall a great Western North Carolina Fair has assumed concrete proportions, the business and professional men and others manifesting a keen interest in the project by their readiness to subscribe for stock in the association. It was decided at a recent meeting of the commercial bodies of the town to hold a big fair and committees were appointed to secure subscriptions to \$2,000 worth of stock as a nucleus. This amount has practically been subscribed, the committee having an easy time in their canvassing. It is probable that several thousand dollars more will be raised and that the fair will be a credit not only to Asheville, but to the entire rich western section of the State.

WILL SUMMON PRESIDENT OF MORMON CHURCH.

House Sugar Trust Committee Will Question Smith Concerning Interests Controlled by the Church.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, D. C., June 9.—The House special committee to investigate the American Sugar Refining Company, has decided to summon Joseph Smith, president of the Mormon Church, to tell what he knows of the so-called sugar trust with the beet sugar interests controlled by the church.

Subpoenas will be issued for leading beet sugar men in the West. Chairman Hardwick, of the committee, said today that the committee will begin its public hearings Monday with the testimony of Eastern sugar men; and that President Smith and other Western men will not be heard until the eastern witnesses have finished their testimony.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR JUNE

ESTIMATES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS AS GIVEN IN REPORT ISSUED YESTERDAY.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—The Department of Agriculture's June crop report, issued today, estimates the principal crops as follows:

Spring wheat: Acreage, 20,757,000, or 104.9 per cent of 1910 acreage (19,778,000); condition, June 1, 94.6, compared with 93.6, the ten-year average; indicated yield, per acre, 13.7 bushels, compared with 13.5, the 15-year average.

Winter Wheat: Acreage, 31,367,000, or 106.5 per cent of 1910 acreage (29,427,000); June 1 condition, 80.4 compared with 81.6 the ten-year average; indicated yield per acre, 15.3 bushels, compared with 15.5, the five-year average.

All wheat: Indicated yield, per acre, 14.7 bushels, compared with 14.7, the five-year average.

Oats: Acreage, 35,250,000 or 99.9 per cent of 1910 acreage (35,288,000); June 1 condition 85.7, compared with 88.4, the ten-year average; indicated yield, per acre, 27.7 bushels compared with 28.4 the five-year average.

Barley: Acreage, 7,038,000 or 77 per cent of 1910 crop (7,257,000); June 1 condition, 90.2, compared with 90.9 the ten-year average; indicated yield, per acre, 24.9 bushels, compared with 24.8 the five-year average.

Rye: June 1 condition, 88.6, compared with 90.2 the ten-year average; indicated yield, per acre, 16.1 bushels, compared with 16.4 the five-year average.

Hay: June 1 condition, 76.8 compared with 86.1 in 1910.

Pastures: June 1 condition, 81.8, compared with 90.7, the ten-year average.

Of the winter wheat crop, the percentage of the United States, acreage in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, the condition on June 1 and the ten-year average condition on June 1, follows:

States.	Acreage.	June First.	Ten-Year Av.
Virginia	2.5	81	86
North Carolina ..	2.2	89	84
South Carolina ..	1.6	85	80

He passed a cottage with a double coach-house—

A cottage of gentility;
And he owned with a grin
That his favorite sin
Is pride that apes humility.
—Southey.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT IS GOOD

Cotton Shows Best Growing
Condition of Any

NORTH CAROLINA: 97.2

Average Condition of All Crops By States Given—Relief From Unfavorable Conditions Came at Close of May and First Part of June—Comparisons of Conditions of Various Crops on June 1st, With Same Date of Recent Years.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—Cotton showed the best growing condition on June 1st, of any crop reported to the Department of Agriculture. In its general review of crop conditions the crop reporting board today in a supplemental report says:

"The month of May was not, on the whole, very favorable for crop growth, droughty conditions having prevailed over a great portion of the United States. In consequence, the average condition of crop growth on June 1st, was 2.8 per cent below the average condition on that date. Some relief from the unfavorable conditions came at the close of May and at the first of June.

Comparing the condition of various crops on June 1st, with their average growing condition on that date of recent years, in most cases ten years, and with 100 representing average conditions and not normal, the board reports:

Cotton 108.5; sugar beets, 103.2; apples, 102.5; raspberries, 101.3; spring wheat, 101.1; watermelons, 100.6; pears, 99.7; cantaloupes, 99.6; blackberries, 99.5; sugar cane, 99.5; winter wheat, 98.5; rye, 98.2; oats, 96.9; alfalfa, 96.1; onions, 95.5; lima beans, 92.5; cabbage, 91.0; pastures, 90.2; hemp, 89.0; colewort hay, 84.6; barley, 99.2; hay, 85.1; peaches, 83.5.

It is estimated that the area planted to rye is about 1.2 per cent less than last year, or about 2,093,664 acres; clover (for hay) acreage, 6.3 per cent less than last year and sugar cane acreage, 4 per cent more than last year.

The average condition of all crops, by states, on June 1st, was approximately as follows (100 representing the average, not normal, for recent years on that date):

Virginia, 85.3; North Carolina, 97.2; South Carolina, 98.0; Georgia, 100.1; Florida, 108.8; Alabama, 111.3; Mississippi, 106.2; Louisiana, 110.8; Tennessee, 95.1; Kentucky, 93.4; Arkansas, 104.6; Texas, 107.7.

CONVICTS FOR TRANSCONTINENTAL.

Force of Twenty-five Will Be Sent to Haywood County Monday.

Superintendent J. J. Laughinghouse of the State Prison, stated yesterday that a force of twenty-five convicts from the State farm in Halifax county would on Monday be sent to the South Atlantic Transcontinental Railway camps near Waterville, in Haywood county. This force is to be used to aid in the construction of a railroad from Knoxville through Asheville to Rutherfordton. This road is under State control and supervision.

Prices of Long Ago. (Wilkesboro Chronicle.)

Mr. Editor: My brother was running a store at Olin in Fredell county in 1854 to 1859, and looking over his old ledger, and thinking it might be of interest to your readers, I will give you some of the prices that prevailed in the years 1857 and 1858.

Linen 85c per yard; muslin 40c per yard; gingham 20c per yard; bleached domestic 16c per yard; plain domestic 12c per yard; cambric 12c per yard; soda 12c to 15c per pound; salt 12.25c per bushel; candles 40c per pound; matches 2c per box; lead pencils 5c to 10c apiece; brown sugar 15c per pound; coffee 16c to 17c per pound; hoes 50c to 75c each; nails 7c per pound; powder 50c per pound; corn 40c per bushel; wheat 80c to \$1.00 per bushel.

J. L. KENNEDY.

Gilreath, May 30.

That \$1,000,000 Suit.

(Special to News and Observer.) Wilson, June 10.—Messrs. F. A. Woodard and C. C. Daniels and F. D. Swindell, of the Wilson bar, leave Monday for Raleigh to attend the trial of the case of Ware-raner Tobacco Company vs. The American Tobacco Company. These gentlemen are all of counsel for the plaintiff. They state that the case is likely to occupy several weeks of court.